

Spain accepts case against premier

MADRID (R) — Spain's supreme court has agreed to hear a lawsuit against the prime minister and the defence minister from a general sentenced to 30 years in jail for his part in last year's abortive coup. Lt.-Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, who is appealing against his sentence, said in his petition that Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and Defence Minister Alberto Oliart had interfered with justice before the trial by changing a number of judges in the military court. The petition said comments by the prime minister when he heard the court's sentences also interfered with justice. The government is appealing against the acquittals and light sentences handed down on June 3 this year. The penalty for interfering with the independence of the judiciary is disqualification from public office.

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King, Queen attend British air show

LONDON (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein was the honour guest in a mammoth air show organised by the Royal Air Force on British Air Force Day in southwestern England on Sunday. King Hussein, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, toured various pavilions on the show and inspected several types of helicopters. The show included an aerobatics display by helicopters, fighter planes, gliders, propeller-engine planes and paragliding.

Times attacks U.S. negative response to Arafat statement

LONDON (R) — The London Times Tuesday criticised America's "negative" response to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's declaration accepting all United Nations resolutions on the Palestine question. The Reagan administration said Tuesday that Mr. Arafat's remarks failed to meet U.S. calls for unequivocal recognition of Israel's right to exist. The Times said his statement represented, at the very least, an important step towards explicit recognition. This negative American reaction suggests that the United States is not really interested in obtaining the PLO's participation in a peaceful settlement of the conflict, or even that it would regard the emergence of the PLO in a serious negotiating role as an unwanted complication," it commented. This was a very grave mistake, it said. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) participation "offers by far the best chance that an eventual settlement would win the consent of the mass of the Palestinian people." The Times said.

Sudanese leader in Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Sudanese Vice-President Maj.-Gen. Omar Mohammad Al Tayeb arrived in Addis Ababa Tuesday for talks on security, defence and political issues with Ethiopian officials. In Khartoum, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said earlier that the vice-president would also try to mediate in the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia.

Tehran pardons ex-navy chief

LONDON (R) — Admiral Mahmoud Alavi, the former head of the Iranian navy who was jailed for alleged links with U.S. intelligence agents, has been pardoned along with 92 other political prisoners. Tehran newspapers said Tuesday. The papers said the prisoners, all convicted by military tribunals, were amnestied by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and would be released in a few days. Adm. Alavi was sentenced to eight years' jail two years ago on the strength of documents supplied by militant students who occupied the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979.

IRA ambushes police in Belfast

BELFAST (R) — Irish Republicans Army (IRA) guerrillas ambushed a police patrol in West Belfast with rocket and gunfire Tuesday, injuring two policemen, police said. The policemen were dazed but not seriously hurt in the attack, the first major assault in Belfast since last week's two London bombings in which 10 people were killed.

Canadian named Miss Universe

LIMA, Peru (R) — Karen Dianne Baldwin, 18, of Canada, won the Miss Universe title Monday. Second place went to Italy's Cinzia Fiocchetti, followed by Tina Sotiriou, of Greece, and Terry Miller of the U.S.

Jordan Times

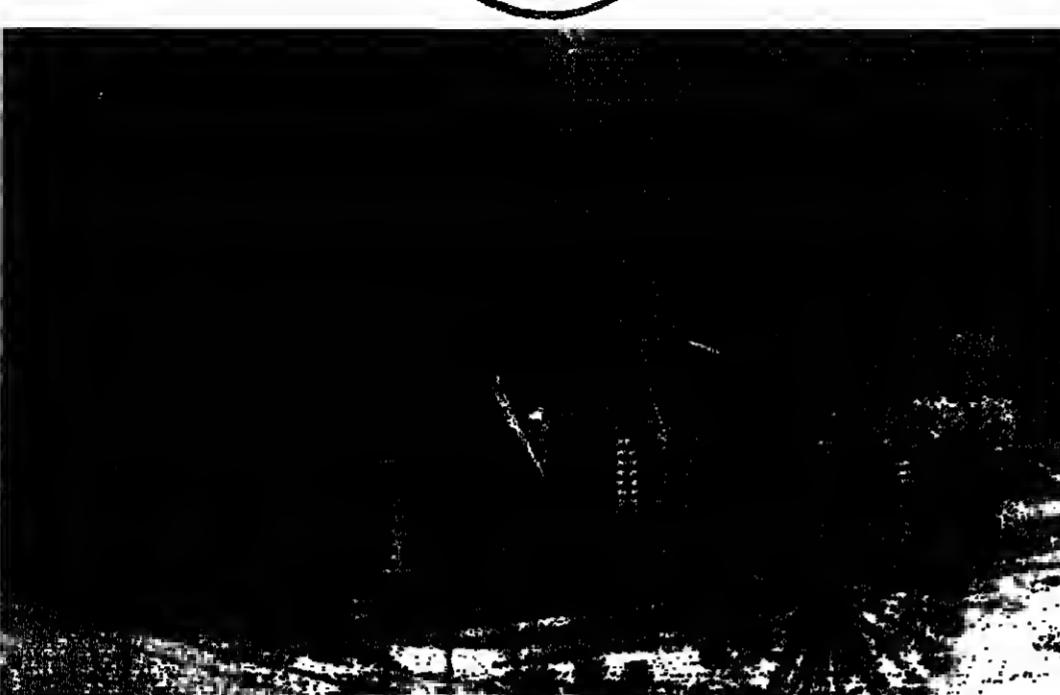
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جورдан تايمز يوزع من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي" الرسمية

Mubarak sends message to U.S.

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali left for Washington Tuesday carrying a message from President Hosni Mubarak to President Reagan on the Lebanese conflict. Mr. Ali's trip follows a visit to Cairo by U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who failed to persuade Egypt to accept any of the Palestinian forces besieged in Beirut. Egypt wants any evacuation coupled with a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian problem.



Explosion after explosion rocks West Beirut Monday as Israeli jets continue heavy bombardment (A.P. wirephoto)

Ceausescu receives Badrani

BUCHAREST (Petra) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received Prime Minister Mudar Badran and his wife at the Neptun resort where the latter are on a holiday.

Mr. Badran conveyed to President Ceausescu and to the Romanian people the greetings and good wishes of His Majesty King Hussein and Jordanian people. He also expressed his happiness at being received by President Ceausescu and thanked him extending an official invitation to Romania in the future in order to get acquainted with Romania's achievements.

President Ceausescu thanked Prime Minister Badran for his good feelings and requested him to convey his regards to His Majesty King Hussein and the greetings of the Romanian people to the people of Jordan.

Reagan extends ban on cluster bombs to Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has decided to extend indefinitely a week-old suspension on delivery of cluster-bomb ammunition to Israel, the State Department announced Tuesday.

The suspension was imposed last week while the administration considered whether Israel's use of cluster bombs in Lebanon violated a secret U.S.-Israel agreement governing use of American-supplied weapons.

State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said the president's latest action was the result of "a policy decision" and did not represent a finding that Israel had "violated" the secret agreement.

Mr. Fischer declined to give details of Mr. Reagan's latest action, which was described in a letter sent to Congress on Monday.

The spokesman said the letter was classified because of the sensitivity of negotiations on a Lebanon settlement being headed by U.S. envoy Philip Habib.

The suspension involves 155-millimetre shells which explodes and sprays hundreds of tiny "bomblets" over a wide area. Cluster weapons can be in either cluster or artillery shell form.

Mr. Fischer said the president's policy decision was based on a review of Israeli responses to requests for clarification on the use of cluster bombs and of additional information from various sources.

He said no further action was contemplated at present.

Press reports have said the secret agreement on cluster bombs restricts their use to defensive employment against solely military targets.

After reports that they had been used in Lebanon, the administration made repeated requests to Israel for information.

U.S. reflects on grain sales to Soviets

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has yet to decide about the future of U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union, the White House said Tuesday.

The issue is politically sensitive in view of pressure from U.S. farmers who want increased grain exports at the same time as there is a presidential embargo on equipment and technology to the Soviet Union for a natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

Reagan administration officials said the issue is expected to be resolved soon, possibly this week, but Mr. Reagan wants more information before deciding.

Allied leaders have questioned U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union in view of Mr. Reagan's ban on the export of gas pipeline equipment and technology by U.S. overseas subsidiaries and foreign firms manufacturing under U.S. license.

They have accused Mr. Reagan of following a double standard.

France and Italy have already announced they will ignore the pipeline ban which the president imposed because of the alleged Soviet role in the continuation of martial law in Poland.

President Carter placed an embargo on U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union after its intervention in Afghanistan in 1979, but Mr. Reagan believed this placed an unfair burden on American farmers and he lifted the embargo in April 1981.

Farm groups want the pact extended and the amount raised in order to reduce surplus stocks and bolster depressed grain prices.

Officials said the Reagan administration is divided, although the main recommendation of advisers is that the existing grain agreement should be extended for a year.

Allied leaders have questioned U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union in view of Mr. Reagan's ban on the export of gas pipeline equipment and technology by U.S. overseas subsidiaries and foreign firms manufacturing under U.S. license.

The 51-nation organisation's business has been paralysed by boycotts since the admission of the SADR, whose Polisario guerrillas are fighting Moroccan control over the Western Sahara.

time for more delegates to arrive.

The OAU also faces difficulties over the presence of Chad. OAU spokesman Peter Onu (Nigeria) said two delegations were present in Tripoli vying for representation of the war-torn Central African country. Conference sources said

(Continued on page 3)

OAU conference postponed again

TRIPOLI (R) — The opening of an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ministerial meeting, already delayed by a row over the presence of Polisario guerrillas, was postponed again Tuesday until a necessary two-thirds quorum was established.

The chairman of the meeting, Botswana Foreign Minister Archie Mogwe, told a press conference, "It would be disastrous for this meeting to start without the right quorum." He declined to speculate about when it might begin.

He said informal consultations were being held among the 37 states attending the meeting to

narrow the gap between supporters of the Polisario's Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) and OAU states which would boycott the talks if the guerrillas attended.

A majority of states present support the controversial admission of the SADR to the OAU last

February.

But at least six states could walk out of the talks if the SADR attended, leaving the meeting without the necessary 34-member quorum.

The foreign ministers' discussions, which were to prepare for a full OAU summit next week, were postponed Monday to allow

(Continued on page 3)

Gandhi's first visit in 11 years aims at improved relations

Indian premier leaves for Washington

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi left Tuesday on a nine-day trip to the United States, where she is expected to stress India's desire to be friends with both Washington and Moscow.

It is Mrs. Gandhi's first visit to the United States in 11 years and Indian and American officials have both expressed the hope that relations between the two countries are entering a happier phase after several years of fluctuations.

Analysts here say she will seek to dispel the belief that India leans towards the Soviet Union, its major arms supplier.

Her talks with President Reagan are expected to include global policies and U.S.-Soviet relations as well as India's concern over U.S. arms sales to Pakistan and over cuts in international aid to developing countries.

The pro-government National Herald newspaper said that Mrs. Gandhi was leaving "with a mis-

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Israeli planes, ships bomb Beirut as Habib reports progress in talks

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli planes and ships bombarded targets in central West Beirut Tuesday as U.S. envoy Philip Habib was quoted as saying his efforts to secure a withdrawal of Palestinian forces from the Lebanese capital have made progress and might succeed.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA said at least 84 people were killed in Tuesday's attacks.

Lebanese security sources said the raid, the eighth in five days, hit targets near the heavily populated centre of town for the first time.

Previous raids concentrated on the battered southern suburbs, a Palestinian stronghold. Tuesday's attack was aimed at the once plush seafood district of Raouche and other targets closer to town.

WAFA said 142 people were injured.

Reuter correspondent Thomas Thomson reported from Raouche that at least one Israeli bomb partially demolished a large block of flats on the seafront.

The Israeli planes returned within two hours of the first raid and attracted heavy anti-aircraft fire but there were no immediate reports of renewed bombing.

Reuter correspondent Paul Eedle, at a vantage point in East Beirut, said the second wave of planes attacked Palestinian targets in the southern suburbs for half an hour.

It was not clear how many planes were involved in Tuesday's raid but Eedle said they swooped low over East Beirut one at a time and dropped up to three bombs on apartment blocks.

Another target appeared to be what the sources described as a

A huge cloud of smoke drifted over the centre of the city and fires also appeared to have started in pine woods across from the Palestinian areas.

Civilian targets

Beirut Radio reported that bombs were aimed near Ras Beirut, a heavily populated promontory that juts into the Mediterranean.

As dusk fell, a large column of smoke spiralled up from a big fire near a coastal area of the southern suburbs.

Eedle reported Israeli phosphorous shells, apparently fired from gunboats offshore, landing near the international airport.

Artillery shells were hitting other areas of the southern suburbs from Israeli positions on hillsides east of the city.

Eedle said Palestinian forces appeared to be replying to the fire with rockets.

Lebanese security sources said bombs fell for the first time on the midtown side of the Corniche Mazraa, a ring road that divides the centre of Beirut from the southern suburbs.

Another target appeared to be what the sources described as a

Khartoum offers base for Palestinian fighters

KHARTOUM (R) — A Palestinian leader said Tuesday that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was not begging for U.S. recognition.

"We are not begging a U.S. recognition of us or of our cause and inalienable rights," Yasser Abed Rabbo, a member of the PLO executive committee, told reporters after talks with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

He said acceptance of U.N. recognition of the Palestinian problem by PLO leader Yasser Arafat this week was designed "to explain to the American public opinion PLO policies which the United States deliberately hides from its people."

Mr. Abed Rabbo criticised the PLO's allies in the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front for failing to give joint aid to Palestinian forces encircled by Israeli forces in Beirut.

The front groups Syria, Libya, Algeria and South Yemen with the PLO.

Another target appeared to be what the sources described as a

base for "Palestinian fighters in Africa."

Sudan angered the Arab World by renewing relations with Cairo after the Arab League ostracised Egypt for signing a treaty with Israel.

Iraqi leader Muammar Qaddafi and PLO leader Yasser Arafat demanded that Sudan be expelled from the league.

Palestinian sources in Beirut, however, said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was unlikely to take up the offer.

"Numi is only serving his American masters who want to liquidate the Palestinians. Numi's offer is rejected," one PLO source said.

Syria, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, other possible destinations for some 6,000 PLO fighters entrenched in West Beirut, have said any evacuation must be linked with a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian problem.

SUNA quoted the president as saying: "Sudan is ready to receive the Palestinian fighters in Lebanon who are exposed to the conspiracies of many parties."

He added that the PLO in Khar-

to show impatience at the slow pace of U.S. diplomatic efforts.

Doctors at a Palestinian hospital said they had received a large number of casualties from a coastal residential area.

Men and women suffering from a variety of wounds were being treated in an underground car park equipped as an emergency medical centre.

Other casualties were taken to the American University Hospital, where officials said some patients were seriously injured.

The bombing followed sustained overnight shelling between Israeli forces and Palestinian gunners entrenched in the besieged city.

The shelling was concentrated around the southern suburbs, a Palestinian stronghold.

Radio stations reported that Israeli warships standing off the coast also shelled parts of the city after dark.

Lebanese officials accused Israeli forces in East Beirut of cutting off water and electricity to the besieged west to add to the hardships caused by the fighting.

State-run Beirut Radio said Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan was trying to establish contacts to have power and water restored.

The Israelis cut both services to the besieged part of the city for four days in early July but reversed the move under pressure from the United States.

Habib mission

The Israelis have been building up their military pressure on West Beirut in the past week, appar-

Church mission condemns Israel

GENEVA (R) — A Protestant and Orthodox church mission to Lebanon Tuesday described the Israeli siege of West Beirut as "horrible and scandalous".

Israeli invasion of Lebanon showed Israel had been "transformed so soon after the holocaust into an imperialist and dominating power", said French Protestant Federation President Jacques Maury, a delegate on the mission.

AOAD regional director to attend Sudan meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the regional offices of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) Sa'd Shammoor will be in Sudan for Khartoum on Dec. 16 to participate in the annual meeting of the AOAD which will be held in early August.

The director of the regional offices in Syria, Iraq, the Arab Republic of Yemen, and Libya will attend the meeting, according to Al Rayi newspaper. Dr. Shammoor said that the participants will assess the achievements of the AOAD for 1982 and prepare the programmes and working plan which the AOAD will implement in 1983 in preparation for submitting them to the AOAD board of directors which will be held in the Arab Republic of Yemen in December.

The Agriculture Ministry has submitted proposals on the AOAD working plan, including proposed essential changes on the method of its work in the future. The working plan proposes that the AOAD undertakes a regional study in Jordan to define the ideal agricultural pattern in the Jordan Valley, particularly that agriculture there has suffered from mar-

keting bottlenecks discouraging farmers from taking agriculture as a profession.

Jordan pins great hopes on such a study and its future results to help the country overcome the obstacles in the way of agricultural progress since Jordan plans to achieve consumer self-sufficiency and export capability in the future to improve the balance of payments in Jordan's favour.

The Agriculture Ministry proposals also include pan-Arab studies aimed at achieving food security in the production of grain as well as studies on regulating and developing pastures in the lands situated between Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Jordan is also proposing the convening of six seminars to exchange expertise among Arab specialists in the various and major agricultural fields as well as the convening of some 20 courses to train Arab cadres on important agricultural topics and to implement the Arab agricultural cooperation programme whose aim is cooperation among the Arab states to implement Arab agricultural projects which certain Arab countries cannot implement alone.

Youth volunteers start work in Umm Qays historic site

IRBID (Petra) — Well over 100 boys and girls from the youth centres in Irbid and Ramtha cities began voluntary work on Tuesday in the intensive antiquities area in the historic Umm Qays Town.

The implementation of this voluntary work project comes in implementation of a programme prepared by the Youth Welfare Corporation in cooperation with the Tourism and Antiquities Ministry with the aim of strengthening the national sense of

belonging in the youth and getting acquainted with the tourist sites in the country.

Tuesday is the beginning of the second week of the programme for serving environment, which the corporation began to implement before the beginning of the month of Ramadan. The next voluntary work day for the youth centres of Ma'an and Karak governors will begin on Aug. 1, 1982. Well over 200 boys and girls will participate in the activity.

Seminar planned on poultry production

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) will hold a seminar at the University of Jordan from Aug. 15 to 18 on the modern methods for the production of poultry.

Israeli jets, ships bomb Beirut

(Continued from page 1) Tsongas, said he had told Mr. Begin that an all-out attack on the estimated 6,000 PLO fighters in Beirut, the navy had shelled PLO tanks in the Al Ouzai suburb and that ground action was centred around the university science faculty.

Israeli leaders held talks with a string of American politicians. One of them, Senator Paul

McCloskey, said he had told Mr. Begin that an all-out attack on the estimated 6,000 PLO fighters in Beirut would result in "carnage like the Alamo".

Foreign Minister Shamir met a group of U.S. congressmen who carried a document from PLO leader Yasser Arafat which some reports suggest implies recognition of Israel—something no Palestinian leader has ever done

in the 34 years of Israel's existence.

One of the congressional group, Paul McCloskey, said Mr. Shamir had not asked to see the document, which accepts all U.N. resolutions relevant to "the Palestine question".

He told reporters that Mr. Shamir had said that if the PLO wanted peace, it should declare its own charter invalid and "disappear from the political scene leaving room for other Palestinians to emerge."

Foreign Ministry officials said Mr. Shamir told them the PLO had not changed and was dabbling in Moscow-style deception by using the document. Israel has dismissed it as a gimmick.

The McCloskey group also had a meeting with Mr. Begin which one of them, West Virginia Democrat Nick Rahall, described as "heated at times".

In an interview with CBS News by satellite to New York, Mr. McCloskey said:

"His (Begin's) certainty that Israel has the right to destroy Beirut even though they kill 10 Lebanese and five Palestinian civilians for every Palestinian soldier leaves me with a lot of pessimism."

Israeli communiques are no longer justifying the Beirut bombing as punishment for PLO ceasefire violations.

"In the event of non-compliance by Israel, my government reserves its right to call for a meeting of the Security Council to seek practical ways and means under the charter to ensure the implementation of these resolutions," he concluded.

"If this situation is allowed to

OAU meeting postponed

(Continued from page 1)

a third one was expected here Tuesday night.

Mr. Mogwe said the pan-African body at no time "asked" the Polisario to withdraw from the

historic city of Baalbek, "in a manner that cannot be justified by whatever military targets are said to be there. A total of 182 casualties has been counted," Mr. Thoeni added.

"If this situation is allowed to

42 South African mercenaries found guilty

(Continued from page 1)

But Mr. Justice James found all but one of the 43 mercenaries on the plane guilty of endangering the safety of the aircraft and its passengers by using it to flee an aircraft gunfight in the Seychelles.

American Charles Dukes, who was badly wounded in the fighting and was carried onto the plane, was found not guilty on all charges.

Col. Hoare, 63, and his senior lieutenant, 41-year-old Peter Duffy, were convicted on a third count of endangering the plane and its passengers when they tried to negotiate conditions with security officials for their surrender after they had landed at Durban.

A fourth count of carrying weapons aboard an aircraft with



PETRA PHOTO

Prince Hassan opens 2 mosques

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, opened a new mosque in Abu Alandalah on Tuesday. The mosque, which cost JD 170,000 and will serve 2,000 worshippers, took 18 months to build. The construction of the mosque was financed by a citizen from Abu Alandalah.

The opening ceremony and the prayers were also attended by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs

and Holy Places Kamel Al Sharif, his under-secretary, a number of Awqaf Ministry officials and a large number of citizens from Abu Alandalah.

Crown Prince Hassan also opened the Jerusalem Mosque in Al Wahdat area. The mosque, which can accommodate 2,000 worshippers, was built at a total cost of JD 150,000. It includes a library and a hall for the learning of the Koran.

Health minister opens health centre in Shobak

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas opened on Tuesday the health centre in Shobak and inspected its various sections. Dr. Malhas requested the officials at the centre to continue work during holidays and to supply the centre with the necessary vaccines for polio and other children diseases as well as a laboratory for testing diabetes.



Health Minister Zuhair Malhas

Dr. Malhas then visited Wadi Musa health centre and was briefed on the services rendered there. He promised to open a first aid and emergency centre there in the near future.

76 merchants sentenced

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced 76 Jordanian merchants to pay a fine of JD 30-50 each for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor approved these sentences on Tuesday.

Lawyer trainees invited to discussions on law studies

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Vocational Training Committee at the Jordanian Bar Association has invited all lawyer-trainees to attend and participate in the discussion on the legal studies submitted by lawyer-trainees.

The third study is submitted by lawyer-trainee Miss Rima Wadi Abu Eita on civil suites procedures and will be discussed on Sept. 19 by a committee consisting of lawyers Mahmoud Rafiq Al Salah, Shafiq Nabil and Fu'ad Al Su'udi.

The fourth study is submitted by lawyer-trainee Yousef Rashid Ahmad Obaid on the conditions for accepting the law suit and will be discussed on Sept. 21 by a committee consisting of lawyers Hussain Nasser, Fu'ad Al Su'udi and Fu'ad Abu Zaiyeh.

Seminar recommends specialisation in community college curricula

AMMAN (Petra) — A special seminar held at the Education Ministry on Tuesday discussed the various aspects of study in the engineering schools in Jordan in terms of the years of study and the quality and nature of curricula in light of the present and future needs of the Jordanian society in particular and the Arab society in general. The seminar recommended to keep the specialisation programme at the community colleges provided that study at these colleges be for two years together with a practical training period in the summer vacation which follows the first year of study. It also recommended to allow the teaching of a general programme in the engineering schools with a comprehensive coverage of a specific specialisation in line with the nature of the general programme and its objectives while maintaining required flexibility among the various programmes of study in the various fields of specialisation.

The seminar also recommended that opportunity be provided for the graduates to continue their study in another field of specialisation and in the colleges they graduated from, in fields complementary to their original specialisation. The seminar also recommended that the education council prepare a study on the possibility of establishing educational institutes to teach three-year programmes outside the community colleges.

Among the recommendations was the formation of a committee under the Vocational Training Institute Director Munir Al Masri to prepare a report on the necessary practical steps to implement the recommendations



Minister of Education Sa'd Al Tal



Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani

provided that the committee meet next week to begin preparing the report and to submit it to the Education Ministry as soon as possible.

Education Minister Sa'd Tal spoke at the beginning of the seminar affirming that the objective of the Education Ministry by combining study at the community colleges is to reach an acceptable settlement to enable these colleges to reach a standard qualifying their graduates to join the universities after two years of study.

"The most important question we are facing today is: Should the engineering curricula in these colleges be specialised or general?" Dr. Tal said.

Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani told the seminar that we

must always take into consideration while planning for our Jordanian community the flexibility and ability to reconcile between various needs and that we should not take any step in the wrong direction. There are alarming phenomena in the fields of practical application of the various professions, notably the lack of perfection in work which we feel in many fields, and we cannot overcome this obstacle without vocational specialisation. The participants in the meeting said the

present and future community's needs and requirements and the available capabilities and resources should define the quality and nature of curricula in the community colleges in general and the engineering schools in particular.

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Passports Department is currently witnessing a great pressure of work due to the many numbers of citizens who wish to renew or extend their passports.

Acting Passports Department Director Radwan Al Qasem has said that the department issues daily some 500 passports, including permanent and temporary passports. The temporary passports are issued for the purpose of travel to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in addition to other paperwork related to renewal and extension of passports.

Mr. Qasem appealed to the residents of Amman to give priority to the expatriates coming from abroad to complete their paperwork at the department because the summer season is the only season in which the expatriates can extend their passports or obtain temporary passports.

their secondary school education and willing to travel abroad to continue their study have increased the pressure of work on the department.

Mr. Qasem appealed to the residents of Amman to give priority to the expatriates coming from abroad to complete their paperwork at the department because the summer season is the only season in which the expatriates can extend their passports or obtain temporary passports.

University invites Arab institute

IRBID (J.T.) — The Yarmouk University has expressed its wish to host the Arab Institute for Translation. The university pledged to offer its lecture halls, library, laboratories and equipment for this purpose.

Jordan to take part in agriculture conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Agriculture Ministry has agreed to attend the 12th ministerial conference of the council of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) in the Arab Republic of Yemen from Dec. 20 to 22, 1982.

JD 59,000 to drain water in Kufranjeh

AJLOUN (Petra) — Kufranjeh Municipality began carrying out a project for draining rain waters in the city. The municipality has allocated JD 59,000 to spend on this project which will be finished this summer. Meanwhile, Al Hashimiyyeh Municipality began building new roads at a cost of JD 21,000.

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

dig in.

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.

2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7,500.

3. Advertisements sent by mail must contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.

4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.

5. For the minimum price of JD 7,500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words.

6. The JD 7,500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22,500 etc.

7. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12,500 for 50 words.

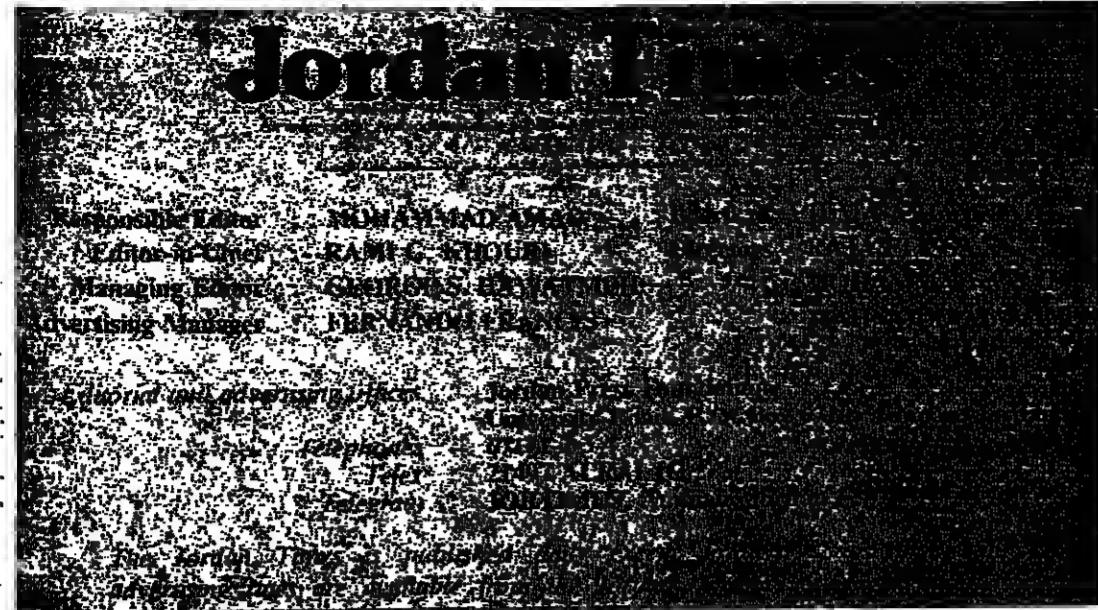
bring their advertisements in the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____



The 'check-mate' weapon

THE LATE Israeli Prime Minister Mrs. Golda Meir once said that the Israelis' fight for survival is their secret weapon. She used to claim that this weapon had been a major factor behind Israel's "victories" in its battles with the Arab countries. Now, Israel is utilising a more subtle weapon, namely the psychological effect of the "check-mate" situation.

Israel cannot sustain a continuous, long-term war with the Arabs. The Israelis resort to the "blitz" war which enables them to inflict severe losses on the Arabs within a short period of time. This gives rise to a situation in which the Arabs feel they have no alternative but to accept a ceasefire on terms not to their own liking.

A characteristic of the "blitz" war is that a high military momentum can easily topple the balance and decide on the winner within a few days. However, the real value of such a tactic is not restricted at the military level, but is rather displayed in a more forceful manner at the political stage following the usual ceasefire. During this stage, the psychological effects can be exploited to achieve victories of greater dimensions than those achieved by military means.

The Israelis are pursuing these tactics in

dealing with the West Beirut issue. Now that the die is cast and the upper hand has been established, the Israelis are trying to finish off the war by political means, banking on the "no alternative" situation facing the Lebanese and the Palestinians. Why should they risk more losses to their forces, if they could attain their goals politically out of conditions created by quick military operations?

The only way the Israelis can lose over the issue of West Beirut, at least at the present time, is to have the war dragging on longer than what Israel can withstand. But the Israelis are aware of this fact and are doing their best to prevent it.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation must be aware that it has to make up its mind on whether to foil the Israelis' tactics and diffuse the latter's "check-mate" weapon, or whether to give in to the Israelis on the basis of what they have achieved so far in terms of military superiority. In the former case, both the Israelis and the Palestinians will suffer heavy losses, while with the latter option only the Palestinians will suffer the consequences of giving in.

It is a question of maximising the harm inflicted on one's enemy while minimising the subsequent harm rendered upon oneself.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israel brings about its political defeat

Israel was dealt its greatest political defeat when on Monday it officially declared its rejection of the document which Chairman Yasser Arafat signed on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) recognising all United Nations resolutions adopted on the Palestinian question. With this rejection, Israel has lost the "legitimacy" granted to it by United Nations resolutions. And thus Israel has rejected the establishment of peace and security in the region.

The Palestinian document has exposed a number of very important facts. It has proved that the features of the just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue have been clearly defined, thus confuting what some superpowers used think that Arabs do not know what they want. The settlement being sought has been stipulated by United Nations resolutions and has been approved by the international community. The document has also proved that the PLO is an organisation that seeks to carry out the international will and that the battles it is fighting are directed to that end. Thus Israel is called upon to retreat to the partition lines stipulated by the

Al Dustour: An honourable

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's speech on Monday contained frank and logical opinions, and a clear and defined stand that should be taken into consideration because they relate to all the problems and the urgent issues being faced by the Arab Nation. These opinions and stand also express Egypt's desire and readiness to share in shouldering the responsibility of confronting the dangers and the challenges threatening the Arab World.

The Egyptian stand on the Palestinian issue has not been weakened by the Camp David agreements. President Mubarak has insisted on the

international resolutions, particularly the U.N. resolution on the partitioning of Palestine. If Israel does not comply, the PLO has the right to take whatever measures it deems suitable to carry out the resolution.

The Palestinian document has proved that the United States no longer has any excuse to continue providing Israel with military and political support. In light of the document, the Philip Habib mission is no longer of any value but should be directed to call on Israel to withdraw to the partition borders. It follows that whatever pertains to the Palestinian issue in the Camp David agreements is useless now because the settlement of the issue has already been drawn up by the United Nations and because the PLO has accepted all United Nations resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian issue in toto. The document has made it clear that it is the duty of the United States to recognise the PLO and to initiate a dialogue with it because the United States can no longer say that it cannot recognise the PLO before the latter recognises international resolutions relating to the Palestinian issue.

stand by Egypt's Mubarak

need to recognise the rights of the Palestinian people and called on the United States to solve the Palestinian issue. He also condemned the Israeli aggression on the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples, leaving no doubt in Egypt's capability and desire to move and act within the framework of Arab solidarity.

We cannot but praise the clear and frank stand expressed by President Hosni Mubarak in rejecting any settlement of the Palestinian problem at the expense of Jordan. He stressed that these Israeli ideas are rejected by the Jordanians, the Palestinians and the Arabs.

Israeli Supreme Court justice assails Druse' treatment

Following is an article from the Jerusalem Post International April 18-24, 1982. It is often said that the Israeli press has greater freedom to

voice criticism of Israel than does the American press. To our knowledge, no American newspaper reported on the following:

By David Richardson

"This is not Israeli law or administration—this is the law of barbarians," was the harsh characterisation of the Israel Defence Forces' treatment of the Golan Druse over the past nine weeks by the retired deputy president of Israel's Supreme Court, Justice Haim Cohn.

At a press conference held last week by the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI), Cohn, who is the association's chairman, condemned the IDF's behaviour in the Golan as tantamount to "a frustration of the Knesset's will in extending Israeli law to the Golan." The Druse population appeared to enjoy none of the advantages or benefits of Israeli law and justice, he said. "I would have expected the extension of Israeli law to usher in a 'new era' of legality and of high standards of behaviour," he declared.

The association called the press conference at Beit Agron in Jerusalem following a recent tour of the Golan Heights by five of its members, including two lawyers. Their findings were presented in a two-page report that details allegations of beatings, brutality, and collective punishment, which it says are "clearly illegal," and it describes the general situation in the Golan as "totally unacceptable and without justification."

Members of the party reported witnessing an incident in which a woman from one of the Golan villages who had injured her eye in a household accident was not permitted to leave the Golan to receive medical treatment at the government hospital in Safad, in spite of her having a referral letter from her local sick-fund clinic, because she did not have an Israeli identity card.

Lawyers in the part told the policemen at the roadblock that it was illegal to deny the woman her freedom of movement. But he consulted with his superiors by radio and repeated to the party that these were the instructions he had to enforce.

The ACRI group detailed other allegations:

A three-year-old boy who went out onto a balcony during a curfew was shouted at by soldiers, and in flight fell from the balcony, breaking his two front teeth and gashing his chin. His father asked for permission to take the child to hospital, but was told that he would only be allowed to leave the area if he had an Israeli identity card. He chose to treat the child at home and extract the teeth himself.

Soldiers appeared at the home of another family, took their original military identity cards and gave them Israeli civilian cards. The family refused to accept them, and the soldiers threw the new cards on the floor. When a three-

year-old child picked up one of the cards and threw it out of the house, one of the soldiers began to beat him with a club. When the child's mother attacked the soldier, another soldier approached her and shot her in the foot. When her brother tried to approach her, another soldier pressed his rifle to his forehead and fired a shot that creased the man's head. The woman was treated at Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

Members of the delegation said they saw a school in the village of Ein Kinyat that had been vandalised by troops who had used it as headquarters during the period the IDF had closed off the Golan. Furniture had been broken, windows smashed and Israeli army flags which had been used for decorations on "Israeli festivals" had been scattered and trampled on the floor.

Cohn said that every resident of Israel has to carry an identity card under the Population Registry Law. But the same law stipulates that people refusing to carry one are to be brought to trial and, if convicted, can be fined or jailed for a short period. "It is not written and not hinted and no one dreamed of the possibility," Cohn said, "that someone refusing to take out an identity card would be dragged from his bed at 3 o'clock in the morning, beaten, prevented from working and denied medical care. This law does not recognise this nor do the Defence Emergency Regulations," he said. "This is not Israeli law and bears no resemblance to Israeli law."

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Computerisation in manufacturing industries

By Dr. Awn Rifai

AS JORDAN is on the verge of entering a new phase of projected industrial programmes, particularly in the area of manufacturing industries, the management of the companies are bound to encounter many problems in running the production processes at the technical level. One of these problems is that of material management, which is already causing a nightmare for well-established companies abroad. This difficulty has spurred many companies to resort to the computerisation of their management system.

The effective management of materials in a factory can have significant effects on profit making, cost saving, improved control, evading human errors, fast reporting, the ability to increase volume without increasing personnel,

and new means of analysing and interpreting information.

The data processing in the manufacturing operations may include sales forecasting, distribution, scheduling, billing, material requirements, purchasing, inventory, production planning, shop floor control, and capacity planning. A common difficulty usually encountered in implementing such a system is the lack of data base integrity, resulting in a failure to enter, update or maintain the necessary information. Another common problem is that the management tends to alter the software packages with the intention of customising them to their own needs, only to discover later that the original format can no longer be utilised.

In many cases, it would be better to develop a programme from scratch rather than modify an already packaged one. The advantages of computerising the system can be easily forfeited if proper care is not taken in the implemen-

tation stage. The outcome could very well be a severe failure in providing the timely and accurate information necessary for total production planning and scheduling. The computerisation has to be undertaken by professional specialists, and usually involves for more expertise than what can be provided by mere programmers.

Some firms commit the mistake of computerising every single item on the work load, without bothering to weigh the merits of such an approach. Loss of human and financial resources could result if the management could not identify the crucial items to be included in the system. Furthermore, some firms tend to ignore the time factor implied in the operation of the computerised system which does not necessarily match the pace of work in the factory. Too fast or too slow a computerised operation will render the whole approach cumbersome and effort wasting.

The management of manufacturing companies should not hesitate to seek the advice and the assistance of consultants and specialists whenever they attempt to incorporate a new system. The management that believes the specialists are dispensable would soon fall the victim of its own ignorance.



By Lloyd Timberlake

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta—Ten years after the climax of the catastrophic drought which killed 150,000 people and millions of animals in the eight nations just south of the Sahara Desert, these same countries are once again moving steadily toward another disaster.

Experts disagree whether the next crisis is around the corner or years away, but mathematics dictate that it must come. The huge amounts of foreign aid at present pouring into the region are unlikely to prevent it, because the aid—according to many of those giving it—is going to the wrong projects.

After the 1968-1973 drought, the eight nations of Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta banded together to form Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, CILSS. Today, its declared goal is food self-sufficiency for the Sahel.

National and international aid donors established the Club du Sahel, an informal aid-

coordinating body whose aim is to reach the CILSS food self-sufficiency target fastest by the year 2000.

Aid to the region now amounts to \$40 for each Sahelian every year; by comparison, per capita aid in Asia is only \$6. Yet per capita food production in the Sahel is steadily falling, and yields per hectare drop as soil fertility declines.

The Sahel's population grows at an annual rate of 2.5 per cent, while its food production increases at one per cent per year. At that rate the Sahel's population will have doubled by the year 2010, but its food production will only have grown by 30 per cent.

Each year some 5,000 hectares (12,500 acres) of the Sahel go under irrigation, but each year some 5,000 more hectares of irrigation projects break down "because of technical, maintenance or training factors", according to a Club du Sahel report.

"I think the area is slowly deteriorating," said Doo Atkinson-Adams of the U.S. voluntary relief organisation CARE, which helps run soil erosion and

The Sahel: What is going wrong?

dune stabilisation projects in Niger.

"Whether you see the desert as advancing or the Sahel as losing ground, a real catastrophe is on the way," said Mamadou Mahamane, director of a Niger Sahel aid project.

Niger is proud that 20-25 per cent of its annual budget goes to rural development, a high figure for the region. Yet nine out of ten of Niger's citizens live in the countryside. Upper Volta's 1982 budget grants the Ministry of Rural Development four percent of national funds, though 92 per cent of the population is rural. Aid workers here claim that agricultural extension workers do not have enough petrol to drive out of town.

All the donors have made mistakes, admits Larry Dash, director of the Sahel Programme of the U.S. Agency for International Development. "We don't know what to do. Even if we decide to devote 80 per cent of aid next year to rural development we could not spend it, because of lack of trained people and infrastructure".

George Bourgoignie, of the Club du Sahel secretariat, feels both donors and recipients are to blame for setting the wrong priorities. "Infrastructure projects (buildings, bridges, roads, etc) are easier for donors to identify, implement and control. They can often use their own national experts. Donors may not have experts in rural development", he said.

Goats and donkeys have already reached, and the cattle and sheep are fast approaching, pre-drought levels. This puts tremendous pressure on the fragile rangeland. But the experts realised only recently that they did not really understand what the herdsme did, or why.

Ignorance of experts

Then there is the ignorance of the Sahelian nations in around five per cent, yet governments must teach the peasants complex lessons in ecology. Dash believes that the great river valleys in the south of the Sahel could one day make this area the breadbasket of Africa, if river blindness and sleeping sickness were brought under control to make more fertile land available.

At the CARE-funded dune-fixation project at Yegalaane in southern Niger, rows of young trees are keeping huge dunes from spilling into a lush river bottom where millet, sorghum and vegetables are grown. Next year CARE will stop paying the wages of the villagers who now guard the trees from camels and goats. Atkinson-Adams hopes that the villagers will continue to guard the trees on their own, but admits that probably they will not.

Literacy is one of the Sahelian nations have prevented another major crisis," says Bourgoignie. Dash believes that the great river valleys in the south of the Sahel could one day make this area the breadbasket of Africa, if river blindness and sleeping sickness were brought under control to make more fertile land available.

our educated farmers, it took 25-30 years to get irrigation right", agreed USAID's Larry Dash.

The feeling of past mistakes has been strong in Club-CILSS thinking for about two years now, and a major re-examination is underway. "But what we emerge with may not look much different," Dash said. Though he did not mention it, planning is difficult now because CILSS and the U.N. Sahelian office (UNSO), both headquartered here in Ouagadougou, have grown so suspicious of one another over the years that now they are hardly speaking.

There is some good news. "Aid and the will of the Sahelian nations have prevented another major crisis," says Bourgoignie. Dash believes that the great river valleys in the south of the Sahel could one day make this area the breadbasket of Africa, if river blindness and sleeping sickness were brought under control to make more fertile land available.

—Earthscan

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SPORTS

British doctors move to ban professional boxing

LONDON (R) — British doctors have fiercely attacked professional boxing but they seem unlikely to succeed in having the sport banned in the country where it began in the 18th century with marathon bare-fist bouts.

The British Medical Association (BMA) has decided to launch an immediate campaign for the abolition of professional boxing. Their annual representative meeting heard the so-called noble art referred to as not a sport but a legalised way of inflicting grievous bodily harm.

In other countries, ring deaths, of which the BMA says there have

been 337 in the world since 1945, have led to more stringent ring regulations, but in few are there strong moves to ban boxing.

Modern global communications have meant that big fights can be seen by millions and this generates ever-greater rewards for the fighters and inspires would-be champions in slums around the world.

The live gate receipts alone for last month's World Heavyweight Championship contest between Gerry Cooney and Larry Holmes at Las Vegas were over seven million dollars.

A large majority of the doctors at last week's meeting agreed with

north England family doctor Robert Button who said: "Medical supervision of boxing is held to make it safer. That is just ensuring that they are fit before they may be beaten to a bloody pulp."

He said that since 1945, 337 men had died as a direct result of injuries received in the ring. This figure did not include those who had been blinded or suffered serious eye damage.

"How can an activity like that be termed a sport? In no other field of human activity, save war, is the deliberate inflicting of injury the sole purpose," Dr. Button said.

He praised Sweden for banning boxing 15 years ago and Norway which banned it last year, calling them "countries which have allowed their civilised feelings to get the better of their animal urges."

Dr. Button ended by quoting a Canadian neurologist, Dr. Alan Hudson, who last year told an investigation body:

"Boxing is absolutely indefensible—it is a case of making money out of organised brain damage."

Ray Clarke, General Secretary of the British Boxing Board of Control, said: "I have no comment on the BMA campaign. The board will discuss it at its next meeting."

In the United States, home of the majority of the world's boxing champions, there are no moves to abolish professional boxing and the sport is enjoying huge popularity.

There have been cries for abolition in the past, particularly after a spate of ring deaths.

So far as is known, only one fighter has died this year in the United States as a result of ring injuries. In 1980, five died, including European bantamweight champion Johnny Owen of Britain and a 13-year-old amateur.

In recent years some state athletic commissions have taken steps to minimise ring injuries. These

include the mandatory positioning of ambulances outside arenas and of paramedics at ringside.

In South Africa, boxing promoter Wilf Rosenberg, a former South African rugby player, echoed the arguments of other boxing supporters when he said:

"I think there are more deaths from American football or rugby than boxing. If you are going to ban professional boxing you should ban all professional sports."

Dr. Clive Noble, medical adviser to the South African National Boxing Control Board, called boxing "a gladiator sport," but said disasters in the ring only occurred when there was inadequate refereeing.

A spokesman for the Australian Medical Association (AMA) said the body had opposed all boxing in principle since 1973 but believed that if it was allowed, it should be strictly and effectively regulated.

Measures supported by the association include stringent controls to prevent mismatching of boxers, medical registration with each boxer carrying a personal card on which all his fights were recorded, adequate training for referees and trainers and doctors present at all fights.

Boxing continues to be very popular in Britain, particularly in London, where the working-class "East end" has produced many champions.

strongly applied. But if it is well regulated, boxing is a good and worthwhile sport.

He said six boxers, including one amateur, had been killed and four seriously injured in Australia in the last 10 years.

In Japan, measures to make boxing safer were introduced after the death from brain damage of eight boxers between January 1977 and October 1978.

There is evidence of a form of boxing in ancient Greece and Rome. A bronze of a Greek boxer shows one of the visible effects of punches to the head—cauliflower ears.

In ancient Rome's decadent period, the sport degenerated to fights to the death between gladiators wearing gloves studded with metal knobs.

It was in the 18th century in England that boxing began to resemble its present form. The use of gloves and rounds came with the Marquis of Queensberry rules of 1867. The boxing superstars of those days were tough, gnarled men like Jim Mace, Daniel Mendoza and gentleman Jim Jackson.

Boxing continues to be very popular in Britain, particularly in London, where the working-class "East end" has produced many champions.

14 reigning champions to lead chase at world canoeing meet

BELGRADE (R) — Fourteen reigning champions will lead the chase for medals when the World still-water canoeing championships open here Wednesday.

East Europeans, traditionally strong in the sport, are again expected to dominate the four-day competition, which has drawn 435 competitors from 29 countries.

In last year's championships in Nottingham, England, East Germany and the Soviet Union shared 13 of the 18 gold medals. The only western country to win one was Norway.

Vassili Kaverin, coach of the Soviet squad, said he expected his team to be at least as successful as in Nottingham, when they won 12 medals, with gold medallist Vla-

dimir Parfenovitch leading the race for honours.

But Kaverin admitted that in the women's competition East Germany's triple champion Birgit Fischer was in a class of her own.

Organisers said that other countries fancied to get among the medals are Hungary, whose top canoeist is Istvan Vaskuti, Yugoslavia, Romania and Sweden.

The 2.5 kilometre Sava artificial lake in Belgrade, described by experts as ideal for the sport, is hosting the championships for the third time in 11 years.

There will be a total of 125 men's and women's races, with elimination and repechage events staged on Thursday and Friday and semifinals and finals on Saturday and Sunday.

Former Olympic high jump champion jumps back into the athletics limelight

BONN (R) — Former Olympic high jump champion Ulrike Meyfarth has jumped back into the athletics limelight by becoming only the fourth woman to clear two metres.

Meyfarth, who at 16 became the youngest ever Olympic athletics gold medallist at the Munich Games in 1972, has come back to form after years in the athletics wilderness.

Her jump of exactly two metres at West Germany's National Championships on Sunday, has only been bettered by American Colleen Sommer indoors and by East German Rosi Ackermann and Italian world record holder and reigning Olympic champion Simeoni outdoors.

For Meyfarth it represents a return to the heady days of 1972 in more ways than one. The champ-

ionships were held in the Munich stadium where she won the Olympic gold and set a world record in front of 80,000 exiled West Germans.

Although she failed to beat Simeoni's world record of 2.01 metres, Meyfarth said: "It was a lovely jubilee jump... it really stimulates you to jump at the same place you became Olympic champion."

The 26-year-old sports student from Cologne is now favourite to land the gold medal at the European Championships in Athens in September, having won the European indoor title in March with a jump of 1.99 metres.

But Meyfarth, who crashed out of the Montreal Games in 1976 in the qualifying rounds and was not ranked in West Germany's top 10 high jumpers in 1977, is making

no rash predictions. "I am now the favourite, but there are four or five other high jumpers in Europe who are just as good as I am," she said.

Her trainer during those dark days of 1976 and 1977 suggested she gave up the sport but a move in Leverkusen and a new trainer, Gerd Oesenberg, gave her fresh psychological strength.

Meyfarth's chief aim now is to keep clear of injury. She recently resorted to acupuncture to help cure a pulled muscle in her right thigh but has been unable to sprint for the past few weeks.

She hopes to compete in Nice, France, and at several meetings in West Germany next month. But it seems unlikely that the one-time golden girl of West German athletics will compete in the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984.

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'Cuban Gazelle' on the comeback trail

HAVANA (R) — Alberto Juantorena, the "Cuban Gazelle" who loped to victory in the 400 and 800 metres events at the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games, is on the comeback trail after a courageous three-year battle against muscle and tendon injuries.

Now more than 30 and with his 800 metres world record of 1:43.44 long shattered, the 1.89 metre Cuban with an iron will has won three successive races over the distance in Europe last month.

His times of 1:48.19 at Ostrava, Czechoslovakia; 1:46.46 at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and 1:45.87 in Berlin were a far cry from his previous pre-eminence and a light

year away from Briton Sebastian Coe's current world record of 1:41.73.

But it is the first time that Juantorena has been able to run without pain since 1979.

After his Berlin victory, he said: "I feel fine, without any discomfort, and I'll gradually be trying for more speed."

Following his double gold medal performance in the Montreal Olympics, Juantorena was unbeaten in 39 successive races over 400 and 800 metres.

But in Mexico in the spring of 1979 he left the track during a race in excruciating pain from an injury which was to plague him from then on.

Plagued by pain in Los Angeles in May, 1979, he finished third in a 400 metres race. In July the same year, in the Pan-American

Games, he gained anguished second places in the 400 and 800 metres events.

He told reporters he would drop out of competition for a while "to recover my old form and prepare for the 1984 Moscow Olympics."

He began stretching his legs in the spring of 1981, but when he pushed himself to his limit the pain reappeared. Only four months before the Olympics he had an operation in Leipzig, East Germany.

"Miss Liu has retained counsel to represent her in this asylum application because she does not

speak English and does not fully understand the American legal system," the statement said.

Miss Liu, 19, China's top woman player, had been expected to launch a new playing career in the U.S. following her disappearance. Mr. Lau's statement said she was in seclusion and unavailable for public comment.

The statement was issued by David Ileben, regional director of the INS, who said he would confer with state department officials on the application for asylum.

Tuesday's statement was the first word of Miss Liu since she vanished last Wednesday and an anonymous telephone call the same day to her hotel from a man

saying he was her lawyer, that she was safe and he would represent her when she sought political asylum.

China's team in the 32-nation tournament left for Peking on Saturday after issuing a statement saying they were shocked at Miss Liu's disappearance and demanding that U.S. authorities take effective measures to find her.

David Gray, Secretary of the International Tennis Federation, has said Miss Liu has the potential to become one of the world's top 20 players. He said a large number of American colleges would be willing to give her a tennis scholarship.

Runaway Chinese tennis star seeks political asylum in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — A lawyer said Tuesday he had applied for political asylum in the United States on behalf of China's runaway tennis star, Hu Na.

Lawyer Edward Lau issued a statement saying Miss Liu, who

vanished six days ago while competing in the Federation Cup tournament at nearby Santa Clara, was safe and comfortable in hiding.

Mr. Lau said he had filed official papers with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS) on her behalf.

"Miss Liu has retained counsel to represent her in this asylum application because she does not

understand the American legal system," the statement said.

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Despite the number one draw which was widely considered a

disadvantage, Soba slashed well over a second off the course record of one minute 10.71 seconds set by Dutch Gold nine years ago. Soba's time was 1:09.58.

Nicholls said: "I've ridden Soba only once before and I finished last in a field of five but Tuesday she stayed on well. She really gallops if something is on her tail."

Jalmoor, the 6-4 on favourite ridden by Lester Piggott, looked like putting in a run approaching the final furlong. But it came to nothing and Piggott could do no better than 11th place.

Greville Starkey's mount Electric, a 25-1 outsider, won by three lengths from Touching Wood.

Soba leads from start to finish to win Stewards Cup at Goodwood

GOODWOOD, England (R) — Soba, an 18-1 chance, led from start to finish to win the six furlong Stewards Cup handicap here Tuesday.

The filly, trained by David Chapman, had been backed down to 8-1 ante-post favourite for the race—one of the most competitive handicaps of the British season—despite that Scottish defeat, but was not a certain runner until last week.

But he kept her going under strong pressure and finished two-and-a-half lengths clear of Bracadale, with Celestial Dancer third and Mummy's Pleasure fourth.

Soba, who had won five suc-

cessive races before losing at Ayr last time out, broke the course record.

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Despite the number one draw which was widely considered a

Lendl wins \$240,000 tournament

WASHINGTON (R) — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia beat unseeded American Jimmy Arias in the final of a \$240,000 tennis tournament Monday completing a sweep of the 6-1 man event

without losing a set.

Lendl, who beat Arias 6-3, 6-3, wore down his 17-year-old opponent with a baseline game punctuated by occasional rushes to the net.

Lendl, ranked fourth in the world, received \$32,000 for the win.

For Arias, who entered the Grand Prix event ranked 79th and left it ranked 40th, the \$16,000 runner-up's cheque was the biggest of his career.

Raul Ramirez of Mexico and American Dan Winitzky beat Hans Gildemeister of Chile and Andres Gomez of Ecuador, 7-5, 7-6 (7-4) in the double final.

English Football League Cup first round draw announced

LONDON (R) — The draw for the English Football League Cup first round made here Monday is as follows:

Chester v Blackpool, Crewe v Tranmere, Walsall

Fares on most air routes will rise by 7 per cent

GENEVA (R) — Passenger fares on most world routes will rise by seven per cent in October as part of an industry plan to fight record losses, the chairman of an emergency airlines meeting said here Tuesday.

British Airways Managing Director Roy Watts told journalists the increase, which should earn the hard-pressed airlines an extra \$2 billion next year, was the largest jump airline executives felt the market would bear.

Fares on flights to and from Japan as well as between North and South America will be exempted from the increase, said Mr. Watts, who chaired the two-

day meeting organised by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

He said the increase was less than half the 16 per cent rise airlines calculated was needed to eliminate this year's losses, estimated at \$1.87 billion, and earn enough to pay rising interest rates and invest in new planes.

"This was the limit of what was achievable today," he said after the closed-door meeting, which ran beyond schedule as executives from 53 airlines and officials from seven governments hammered out a package.

"There is still a gap to be closed," he added. "What we've

done over the past two days is to make inroads into it."

The meeting also agreed to clamp down on illegal ticket discounting by monitoring how airlines stick to government-approved fare levels and penalising those which don't.

Illegal discounts—tickets which airlines dump onto the market at

cut-rate prices to fill unsold seats—cost the industry up to one billion dollars a year, Mr. Watts estimated.

IATA officials said the meeting agreed to consider bringing governments into IATA's ticket monitoring activities. Most of the association's 116 members are government-owned carriers.

These revenues—\$600 million this year due to rise to one billion in 1983—are mostly in African countries.

Passenger demand is growing

by only five to six per cent instead of the 10-12 per cent the airlines expect when they bought their present fleets of fuel-hungry planes before the 1973-1974 oil price rises.

Moreover, the airlines' interest rate payments should rise to \$1.6 billion this year and \$1.7 billion in 1983.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Wait until later in the day to patch up strained relationships with certain family members. A good time to organize your life so you can make rapid progress in the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are able to relieve yourself of pressures that have been annoying you earlier in the day. Be more optimistic.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You may find it difficult to communicate properly with others during the daytime, but the evening is fine for such.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get busy with details of finance, but big investments are not wise now, since there are unusual forces at work.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make plans to have more abundance in the future. The planets are most favorable for getting ahead in career matters.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be sure to complete any work left undone before taking on new work. Discuss important business matters with financial experts.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Plan early for whatever you want to do, then carry through intelligently. This can be a particularly fine day for you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take time to put your business affairs in better order. Await a better time for looking into new outlets. Use care in motion.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Support persons who have been loyal to you in the past. Show increased devotion to loved one. Plan for the future.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study your money situation and make plans to have more financial security. Strive to be more efficient in your work.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Have confidences with higher-ups early and gain their support and goodwill. Take time to improve your appearance.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Obtain the information you need from the right sources. A financial expert can give advice for a plan you have in mind.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Keep busy at tasks that can bring you added income in the days ahead. Handle important business matters wisely.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will be one who can solve difficult problems, so direct education along lines of investigations for best results. Give as fine a religious training as you can in order to maintain an optimistic manner. Sports are a must.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

Major U.S. banks cut prime rate

NEW YORK (R) — Two major U.S. banks Monday lopped half a percentage point off the rates they charge on loans to their major corporate customers for the second time in a week.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, the country's fourth largest bank, said it cut its prime rate to 15.5 from 16 per cent.

Chemical Bank, ranked sixth, matched the reduction shortly after and a few smaller banks also followed suit.

The moves reinforced the recent easier trend seen in U.S. interest rates in recent weeks and other banks were expected to make similar reductions.

Analysts noted that the cuts reflected the fact that banks were

now paying less for their funds, thanks to the fall in short-term interest rates in the United States, and cautioned that many banks were reluctant to see their lending rates fall too rapidly.

High interest rates have been blamed for deepening the recession in the United States.

Last week in testimony before a congressional committee, Federal Reserve Board (Central Bank) Chairman Paul Volcker indicated he was prepared to take a slightly more flexible line over the bank's tight monetary policies.

Coming shortly after the Fed cut its discount rate—the change it makes on loans to the banking system—to 11.5 per cent from 12—

the statement boosted hopes of a recovery in U.S. rates.

But Mr. David Jones, vice-president and economist with the Wall Street investment house Aubrey G. Lanston and Company, said that many banks were reluctant to cut lending rates too hastily.

This was despite the fact that the rate the banks now charge each other on overnight loans had fallen to 10.5 per cent from around 15 per cent at the beginning of the month.

Mr. Jones said he expected other banks would move gradually to the 15.5 per cent level. After Manufacturers Hanover cut its prime rate by half a point to 16 per

cent on July 19, all the others fell into line the following day.

But he said uncertainty over the future trend of short term interest rates made banks unwilling to see their lending rates decline too rapidly.

Mr. Jones also noted that with the prolonged recession and current liquidity squeeze, banks were encountering more non-paying loans to businesses which could not make loan payments on schedule.

With earnings depressed by the rise in non-paying loans, banks want to cover these higher costs by keeping lending rates well above the rates they pay for money in the credit market, Mr. Jones added.

Drought threatens southern Europe

MADRID (R) — Southern Europe is in the grip of a drought that has turned parts of the region into a tinderbox and threatens to cut hard into this year's harvest.

Spain is still recovering from last year's prolonged drought, the worst this century, and crops have again been hit by dry weather.

Agriculture ministry officials say the latest spell without rain means the barley crop could be 20 per cent below normal, and it will cost 75 billion pesetas (\$680 million) in subsidies and loans to farmers.

In southern Italy there has been little rain this year and Agriculture Minister Giuseppe Bartolomei has estimated that up to 70 per

cent of the wheat and forage harvest will be lost in the worst-hit areas of Sicily, Puglia, Basilicata and Calabria.

Italian farm organisations say their losses from the drought will be at least 1,700 billion lira (\$1.26 billion).

Fires have destroyed woods and farmland, especially in Sicily and Sardinia, where vines with an estimated value of 70 billion lira (\$50 million) have been lost, and there are fears that the over-use of wells could cause long-term damage.

In Portugal, the drought has caused heavy loss in the fruit and wine-growing areas of Coimbra.

Aveiro and Viseu, and water is already being rationed in some villages in the centre of the country. Agriculture ministry officials say they have no precise figures on the damage.

But in the Southern Alentejo district, a combination of heavy showers followed by long dry spells of strong sunshine has brought hopes of a bumper grain harvest.

The drought has meant that reservoir levels have dropped even lower than last year, reducing the amount of electricity Portugal can produce from its barges.

The French government has

granted emergency aid to the southern departments of Loire, Saone, Loire, Lozere and Aveyron where wheat and barley production has been hit by the drought.

But a spokeswoman for the French agriculture ministry said estimates for the overall grain harvest were unaffected, and the situation was not comparable with the drought in 1976.

Portugal has also suffered from a severe heat wave, with temperatures of up to 45 degrees centigrade in Athens last month. But crops are thought to have suffered as much from heavy rain in April as from the hot weather.

Australian ore valued at \$140b

MELBOURNE (R) — The Roxby Downs area in South Australia contains one of the world's biggest deposits of copper, uranium and gold, according to assay results released in Melbourne.

The deposit northwest of Adelaide totals an estimated 32 million tonnes of copper, 1.2 million tonnes of uranium and 1.200 tonnes of gold, the Western Mining Corporation said Monday.

Company officials refused to estimate the ore's value but one expert estimated it at more than \$140 billion.

The figures quadrupled Australia's known reserves of uranium and indicated a reserve of copper six times larger than the Mount Isa mine in Queensland, presently the country's largest.

Mr. Hugh Morgan, executive director of Western Mining, said the Roxby Downs resource "ranks against the very largest deposits in the world."

U.K. scraps hire purchase limits

LONDON (R) — The British government abolished all hire purchase controls from midnight Monday in a move aimed particularly at helping the depressed motor industry.

The decision, announced by trade secretary Lord Cockfield in the House of Lords Monday, was also welcomed by makers and sellers of furniture and household goods such as refrigerators and washing machines.

It means finance houses and shops can make their own arrangements with buyers wanting to pay by instalments.

Up to now car buyers, for instance, have had to make one-third down payments and to clear the rest in two years.

Lord Cockfield told the peers the move was "consistent with our policy of dismantling unnecessary controls in the interests of freeing competition and removing economic distortions."

The employers' organisation, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), said it was a small step in the right direction to help stimulate the economy.

Mr. Peter Shore, opposition Labour party spokesman on economic affairs, said he thought it would mostly help foreign importers.

UAE to reduce food imports

ABU DHABI (OPECN) — The United Arab Emirates plans to increase its domestic dairy and poultry production in order to reduce food imports, the ministry of planning said here.

A report on developments in the emirate of Ras Al Khaimah, said that an agricultural research centre had been set up and a number of animal husbandry and poultry farming projects were already under way in the Oigdaga area. These projects were launched under a programme of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development.

The report made special mention of the fertile Al Nakheel area, considered as the "agricultural nerve centre" of the emirate, which produces a wide variety of vegetables and other farm products. It is not only able to meet the needs of Ras Al Khaimah, but also sells produce to other emirates.

With the help of the federal government, Ras Al Khaimah is increasing its efforts to improve and expand fruit farming.



Egyptians warned of acute crisis if government subsidies continue

All our resources will be going on subsidies," he added.

Apart from basic foods, the Egyptian government subsidises items ranging from oil products to refrigerators.

The president made clear that his government had yet to decide how to handle the problem, adding that there would be no immediate removal of subsidies.

Mr. Mubarak appeared to favour stabilising subsidies on foods except wheat, and removing subsidies from some less essential commodities over a three-year period.

This was in line with an economic plan proposed at a conference earlier this year, which the president said also urged total removal of food subsidies within five years.

But he recalled the 1977 food riots sparked off by partial removal of food subsidies, and said the social factor had to be considered when a decision was taken.

In an encouraging note to foreign investors, Mr. Mubarak denied that Egypt was returning to a closed economy. He said the open-door economic policy pursued by his predecessor Anwar Sadat in the early seventies would continue.

Increasing investments was the only way to the country's economic recovery, he added.

"We intend to exert a special effort to encourage the private sector," Mr. Mubarak said.

Since the government announced extra taxes on luxury goods earlier this month there has been speculation that Egypt might be reverting to the economic policies it followed throughout the sixties.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword

by James Barrick

ACROSS	26	Value highly	44	Lustrous	13	Gambling game
1	Stairs to a plane	28	Threatening	21	Seep	22
5	Wash	31	Track star Jenner	45	Overseas	23
10	Hazard	32	Quinine	46	Potter	24
14	Old Roman road	33	water	52	Interior	25
15	Cilium's instrument	34	Abbr. in	53	In quality	26
16	— homo?	35	calendars	54	Norman Vincent —	27
17	High tableland	36	City on the Tiber	55	Birthing seller	28
18	Body part	37	Grasslike plant</			

